PARTIES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

ZIONISTS BELIEVE THE MOVEMENT IS GAINING GROUND.

More Persecution Looked for in Europe, but the Leaders Think Events Are Drifting Toward a Return of the Jews to the Holy Land-Dr. Max Nordau Speaks of the Practical Feature of the Plan Discussions at the Recent Zionist Congress in London.

LONDON, Aug. 17.-One thousand france to the Jewish public library at Jerusalem and ,00) france to the Agricultural Society at Jaffa! That comprises the complete practical work accasplished by the fourth Zioni t Congress But the benefit accruing to the Jewish race is not so eas ty computed. Most of the leaders see in the enthusiasm of the delegates a guarantee of the realization of their hopes. The 748 delegates twice the number present at any preceding congress brought repors from all parts of the wold of rapidly growing interest in the Zonist movement more significant, howthe Jewish race in nearly every country. Everywhere the auti-Semitic feeling is growing. In some places it is fast reaching the phase of violence. In all countries the Jews know that their presence is not desired. The leading men of the race realize more than ever that they must and a haven somewhere. Many places have been comidered, but all save one have been abandone i as impracticable. Palestine is the only land which seems really available. They do not undertake to fix a y date for the homecoming. They know that it may be years

Not only in Russia and Roumania and Bulgarla, but in France and in other European countries the Jews expect to have violent hands laid upon them. Their own explanation of opposition to them as a race differs. Some base it solely on religious grounds. The devout Jews point to Old Testament prophecies which, they assert, are now being fulfilled. The more liberal minded among the leaders, however, have a different explanation. They go back to the early years of the Christian era, when the Jews fought for four hundred years for independence as a nation. When finally they were scattered among the nations settled in farming communities. was harmonious until drought brought distress. The Jews had been more frugal and industrious than their neighbors, and were better able to tide over the disastrous year. Then was issued the first edict that no Jews would be permitted to own land. Finally they were driven trade. The same qualities of industry and frurality aroused the jealousy of other races, and with the consequences that still prevail in most countries.

If the Jews are Shylocks, it is argued, they have been fo end to assume the character. not a natural racial characteristic, their leaders essert. And, wi h favorable opportunity, they will outgrow it. But that opportunity will never come while Jewish communities exist among nations who do not want them. This explains the motive for this Zionist movement. In Palestine other nations would be someagrely represented as to be an unimportant factor in determining the policy of the Government; there the Jews would outgrow selfish, undestrshie traits, and would gain a place among the foremost nations in art, literature and science, as well as in commercial and agricultural pursuits. That is the dream of the Zioni dleaders. All these things were discussed at the con

gress this week. Although unanimous as to the remedy to be applied there were diverse opinions as to the metho ; and scope of the application. It must be understood that the delegates do not know the details of the plan for the liberation of their race. Those details are known only in Vienna, the headquarters of the Executive Committee. The members of that committee were at the congress gathering all the data which might be necessary when the ne is ripe for putting the plan into operation, THE SUN correspondent was assured by several members of that committee that the time had not yet arrived. They see no present prospect of relief for their people. Rather, they see a continuation of the persecution, extending even to countries which have not yet shown any violent hostility. They do not anticipate any hostile demonstrations in either America or Great Britain, but they know, too, that unlimited immigration of oppressed Jews from Europe will not be permitted in either of those countries. In France, they realize the Dreyfus case is merely a forerunner of a general aliens to this country from time to time was in that country will not stop short of the shedding of blood. They apprehend that in France, as in Germany, where Bismarck started the crusade against the Jews in order to divert a threatened attack against himself, so the effort to make Dreyfus a scapegoat to hide the corruption of army officials has started an anti-Semitic craze which will not end until the 80,000 and upward of Jews are exterminated or fice. In Russia and Germany it will be the same

This is the problem which the Zionists seek to solve. They are not unanimous as a race. The Zionist movement is not endorsed by the wealthy Jews. Thus far the latter have been indifferent to the appeals for aid. There are exceptions, of course. It is said by the Zionist leaders that rich Jews are silent because the do not appreciate the ne d for help; that when the movement acquires greater prominence ther will contribute in proportion to their wealth. At present the contributions to the re-Hef fund are from those who have actually experienced European tyranny and from those who have taken the trouble to investigate the condition of the race.

The \$2,000,000 now in the bank is but a drop compared with the amount needed if the plan of the Zionists is carried out. Of the 10.000,-000 Jews who may be compelled to fice from Palestine fully half will require assistance to reach that country. Lines of steamers must be established to carry them thither. Docks and houses must be constructed at the ports of entry. Homes must be built for the immigrants. Farming implements and seed must be provided. Fruit trees and shade trees must be planted. Wells must be dug and aqueducts nust be constructed. Railroads must be builtin short the entire country must be opened up as though it had never before been inhab ted. All this is included in the dream of the Zionists. They are not to be deterred by the treatment of Turkish subjects in Armenia. They deny that there is any possibility that they will receive such treatment if once the receive the consent of the Sultan to settle in Pale-tine.

"But if." said one, "the Sultan breaks his word we shall hav strength enough to fight for our rights. We do not anticipate any alternative, for we are a peaceful, law-abiding reople We shall be loyal subjects a d we shall keep our part of the agreement. We shall expect the Sultan to keep his."

As previously stated, there were present among the delegates two distinct classes -the ultra religious and the liberal. The devout delegates left the congress at specified intervals to worship-a preceeding which was looked upon somewhat curiously by the liberal delegates. One of the latter explained that Jews were not unifke Christians in that respect. Bome were devout worshippers, others were more inclined to worship Mammon. This religious question aroused a tumult in the last day's session in connection with the discussion the educational question. Dr. Leopold Kahn of Vienna dropped a bombshell into the congress when he introduced the following

"Resolved, That, while absolutely respecting everyone's opinion, and without dogmatizing on a definite programme for the respective countries, the congress deems it a duty of Zionists to work for the religious, moral and national welfare of the Jewish nation; it is, however, considered desirable that, with a view to the more speedy realization of our ideals, organizations for the respective countries be created, which, in such countries where the admission to the State schools is made difficult for the Jews, should maintain institutions in which, besides the ordinary subjects of education, a study of the Hebrew language, a thousand years from country to country all over the face of the earth, they have not had Jewish nation should be considered obligatory. The dews are an agrarian people, and not preëminently fitted for the Jews, should maintain institutions in trade and commerce?"

"I am convinced of it. The Jews have taken to trade because, being hounded for nearly two thousand years from country to country all over the face of the earth, they have not had Jewish nation should be considered obligatory. The flagre then retreated toward the door, and Harvey, all unconscious that his roommate was a burglar got out of bed and followed, as he supposed, his brother downstairs. But when the first floor was reached the stranger took a hurried departure, and a few minutes later Harvey found a door and window open, and it then dawned upon him that he had actually talked with and had hold of a robber. Nothing was missed from the house.

THEIR EYES ON PALESTINE. | subjects, such organizations to report to con-

A very heated and protracted debate then en-The orthodox rabbi delegates strenuously opposed the general education programme, and contended that vast numbers of dews stood aloof from the movement fearing an incursion upon their religious views. The advanced liberal party among the Zionists, however, opposed the religious items in the Zionist education programme, and pleaded for the inclusion of the general educational items only. The subsequent discussion called to the rostrum many eminent delegates, some of them weating the highest decorative orders from their respective Governments. The offending resolution was withdrawn. The economic condition of the Jews was

lews at present there were they but permitted

miserable ghetto life of the Russian Jew, pent

up in the pale of settlement, living in the poor-

worship were more like dirty hovels

than houses of God, their schools were without

windows, their shops were small, with poor stocks, that could not even pay the taxes, the

shopkeepers waiting like hungry wolves for

customers, and only here and there could be

seen a decept house inhabited by officials or

members of the bourgeoise. He quoted Sobol-

kin, the great Ru-sian reformer, who gave a

on to deal with Jewish home life in Russia,

families, comprising sixteen or seventeen peo-

facturers and general dealers, whose financial

position was often of the flimsie-t, the bulk

of the Jews in Russia were artisans, day labor-

ers and small shopkeepers. It was often

was not true, however, for the Jew often en-

gag d in the hardest work in Russia, and was

only too pleased to have means provided to

keep him from starvation. Jews in Russia ex-

perienced the utmost difficulty in finding em-

ployment by non-Jews, and thus confined to

the dire poverty in which he was placed were of

the health of the Russian Jew and his physical

condition. Speaking from his own experience,

the professor said that some of the poor peo-

though he did not charge them fees, they

treatment. On the average the chest measure-

ment was 170 centimetres, but the Russian Jews

when they were Jews they were taken if they

were several inches short of the regulation

Russia to a place where they could have rights

as Jews, and upon all considerations, the only

ghetto life had done for a race that in its nat-

ural state was physically, mentally and morally

Sir Francis Monteflore, a nephew of the hon-

ored Jewish leader, the late Sir Moses Monte-

flore, was outspoken in his denunciation of

tho e wealthy Jews who held aloof from the

Zionist movement. He said they should not

blind themselves to the fact that although

England was the El Dorado of rich Jews, the

land where successful financiers longed to flock

tion than in other countries - that even in Eng-

land rumblings of an anti-Semitic storm had

been heard. It had recent y been said that this

South African war had been chiefly brought

about by the influence of rich Jewish financiers.

The ostentation and vulgarity of some of these

financiers were constantly being commented on.

and it was clear to every impart al person that

the outery against the admission of pauper

Jews abroad from coming to England. He en-

treated Zionists not to allow themselves to be

turned from their purpose by the threats of

uch people. Cowards and renegades had never

vet been able to stop the progress of any really

An incident not on the programme was an

appeal by Dr. Max Nordau for the immediate

relief of a score or more starving Roumanian

Jews who crowded around the convention hall

crying for bread. It had come to his cars that

two had starved to death and that a third had

had occurred in another part of the city, Dr.

Nordau said, but he had seen enough to con

vince him that help was needed immediately.

As the congress had no authority to vote funds

for that purpose he urged the delegates to con-

tribute of the rown funds for the relief of these

people. The delegates responded to the extent

In discussing the Zionist movement with a

reporter of the Westminster Gazette after the

congress adjourned, Dr. Nordau said: "There

are two aspects of the Zionist movement. If

you require information as to the religious, the

others. I prefer to say nothing on that point.

though I may have my own opinion. But when it

comes to fac a, then I can explain. We want

three things, we Zionists, and we want them

"First of all, we want a charter from the Sul-

tan granting us a large tract of land in Pales-

tine-a charter on the lines, say, of the English

Nizer or Rhodesian Company. There are enor-

mous tracts of waste land in Palestine, good to

no one, except jackals, at the present moment.

These we want to acquire for cultivation. The

Sultan's suzerainty would of course be undis-

puted, and we would pay him an annuity for

consent to be our guarantees with the Sultan

They would act in an officious, if not in an offi-

cial capacity.
"The second thing we want to do is to organ-

ize the Jews who desire to quit the countries

they are living in. For, in order to give our

scheme the chance of success, we must have

methodical immigration, and no tumultuous in-

rush into Palestine. We cannot at once lead

back all the Jews who are anxious to go back.

But we want committees to whom we can say,

'We will take twenty men, but picked men, say

seventeen laborers, two blacksmiths, one arti-

"But, Dr. Nordau, if you only take picked

men, what good does the movement do the

great masses who are not picked, and who,

"Wait a moment. We must pick. If we took

back the masses into an uncultivated, barren

country, what would be the result? They would

stand there open-mouthed and ask us for bread

and there would be no bread to give them. We

have no assurances from Jehovah that there

will be manna as there was in olden times to

feed the Jews in the wilderness. We have to

deal with facts as practical men, and so, before

we advocate or encourage a general immigra-

tion, we must prepare the ground. This we

can only do by sending out a limited army of

able workers. They form, as it were, the frame-

work, which we hope and believe will eventu-

all that is said to the contrary, the Jews are an

"Then you think, Dr. Nordau, that, in spite of

ally be filled."

after all, are most in need of help?"

"And we want the great European Powers to

allowing us to cultivate those tracts of land.

eystic aspect, then I must pass you on to

fallen in the street from exhaustion. The deaths

great national movement.

ecause they could easier obtain social recogni-

one of the finest that had ever existed.

said that "the Jew was afraid of work." This

commerce or monetary transactions he has done as all the rest did, and looked after his own interest. I say again, can you blame him? But I also maintain that he has no special talent for trade. I pretend to know the history of mmerce, and I cannot find a single instance where a Jew has struck out a new line. Bookkeeping by double entry was one of the great another question on which the delegates were inventions; insurance companies, joint stock An effort to have certain resolutions, companies and a hundred other developments providing for the founding of industrial, have been made, but never once has a Jew cooperative and similar associations, adopted struck out a new line. He has followed where without discussion met with violent opposition others led, and even there he has been slow to and the subject-matter was referred to a comadopt innovations. But not one original idea mission During the discussion Prof. Mendelin this line has come from a Jew. He is at heart stamm of Kieff, one of the two Jewish professors an agriculturist still, as he was ages ago, and allowed to remain in Russin, said that that the peaceful occupation in the open air will suit country could, without harming the general his temperament exactly." copulation, support three times the number of

often more successful? The Jew is no more

being; he is only an intelligent being, and when

he has been obliged to make his living by trade,

"May I, for the sake of argument, oppose to your views those of Dr Stocker, of antito engage in agriculture. He described the Semite fame, whom I believe to be a thoroughly honest may, and who told me once that the craving for 'getting the best of others' was an est portions of towns. Their places of innate trait in the character of the average Jew which he could no more help than he could the

beating of his pulse? "Ah, our friend Dr. Stöcker-he may have had certain individuals in his mind. But it is not fair to conclude by the ethics of some Jews on the Stock Exchange or in the pawnshop as to turies of humiliation and persecution have wise with any other race, given the conditions which he described as terrible-two or three of life were the same? It has been war, war, pie, often being found in one room. With the effect. But, mind you, there is something to be said for, and hope for, from a race that has exception of a few sugar refiners, cloth manustood all the Jews have stood and not disappeared miserably from the face of the earth. For here they are, after two thousand years, keenly alive, and only asking that work may be given to them, so that they may live. Or, rather, they do not even ask for work. They will find it for themselves so long as no one will binder them from working. They only ask that they may not be handleapped beyond their carrying strength. It is a hard fact that millions of Jews, all over the globe, are now looking with the pale his chances of releasing himself from Zioni t movement, not because they see visions and dream dreams of a return to a land flowthe slightest. This sort of life showed itself in ing with milk and honey, but because they see nation of the contents can be too careful. they will be allowed to do without being insulted and humiliated.

had come to him for advice, and al-'And in order to bring about this result we, could not afford to give the time for proper the leaders of the Zionist Congress, are, as I have tried to explain, endeavoring to obtain three things, and obtain them at once. Two I have mentioned: the third object of the conwere only 163. In the Russian Army recruits gress is to strengthen the Jawish Colonial Fund vere taken if they were an inch or two less, but financially. Of course we want money to carry out our project, and we look to Jews and Christians alike to help us with their practical height. The only solution for all this was the removal of large numbers of these Jews from sympathy.

WAGE EARNERS' GUILD.

place on earth was Palestine, which for the Jew Society in Boston to Protect the Health of alone had associations which would render it Laboring Folk-Life Insurance for Them. possible for him to free himself from all that

Several Boston philanthropists have just mpleted the organization of an association which has for its object the protection of the ealth of workingmen, the general improvepent of the sanitary condition of their homes. and a system of life insurance without profit to association's promoters. The association has been incorporated under the laws of Masachusetts and is styled the National Wage Earners' Guild. In its workings the guild is to be cooperative. Any man or woman of good health, between the ages of 21 and 40, is entitled to membership, and by the payment of a small weekly fee may secure all the advantages which it is the purpose of the guild to give. This movement, while new to America, has on tried in Germany with the sanction of the mperial Government, and has been found to oring marked beneficial results to the laboring The men who are interested in it are of such high character that there can be no questhropic enterprise for the exclusive benefit of

age earners.
The theory of its promoters was that preven-

wage earners.

The theory of its promoters was that prevention of disease is better than the curing of it. The average sage carner himself has realized this, but he has had no adequate means of protecting himself. In order to do as well as he might he has become, oftentimes, the victim of illogical beneficiary and sick benefit associations, which in the end have brought him little in return for the amount of money he has been obliged to pay for the privileges of membership.

It is planned that by the payment of 35 or 40 cents a week each member of the Guild shall have the right to attendance by Guild physicians at his home or to be treated at the Guild Hospital.

A number of buildings in a convenient part of the city have been leased for a long term of years for hospital purposes. The have been fitted up with the most modern hospital appliances and the staff of physicians under the direction of Dr. R. Sherman York of Boston, will be inferior to none in that city.

In order that the rate of sickness may be kept at a minimum—and in this lies the chief merit of the Guild—a corps of sanitary experts is to be employed whose duty it will be to inspect the homes and the workshops of the Guild members so as to secure the correction of any condition which may threaten their health. The Guild will also safeguard its members from ill-advised investments in life insurance, It will be possible for them to secure contracts which by small weekly payments will give them protection in this line. As a guarantee of good faith and in order to give confidence to wage earners, it has been arranged that all payments shall be made to the Mercantile Trust Company of Boston, the company acting as trustees, jointly, for the members of the Guild and those to whom their payments are

due.

Thus for a sum which any wage carner can afford there will be secured for him free medical or surgical attendance, a proper stated inspection of his senitary surroundings and the payment of \$500 in case of death to the member's family or heirs, and the return of two-thirds of all the payments to the member is odesired, at the expiration of the first protective period of twenty years.

If all the payments to the first protective period if the expiration of the first protective period of twenty years.

The value of the work contemplated by the full may be appreciated from the fact that in jermany, where, it is stated, nearly 10,000,000 wage earners are now enjoying the benefits of this plan, the employer readily complies with the law, which compels him to pay one-nail of the expense incidental to this protection.

The incorporators are the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., of Boston; J. Thomas Raidwin, Treasurer of the Massachusetts. Title Insurance Company, Boston; the Rev. P. Ronan, pastor of St. Peter's Church, Boston; Hunry D. Forbes, cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, Boston; Neil McNeil of McNeil Bros, builders and contractors, Boston; Henry F. Miller, President of the Miller Piano Company, Boston, and Robert A. Wood. South End House, Boston. After the work has been to establish branches of the Guild in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

Mistook a Burgiar for a Sleep-Walker.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger. WOODBURY, Aug. 27.-The residence of Wood Hannold, near this city, was visited by a burglar early vesterday morning, and that the fellow escaped is due largely to a

peculiar mistake. Mr. Hannold is one of the best known farmers in this section, and he and his sons, Harvey and Chalkley, are as sturdy and muscular as any trio in this vicinity. Chalkley occasion-ally walks in his sleep, and the burglar owes his liberty to this fact.

ly walks in his sleep, and the burglar owes sliberty to this fact.
It was shortly after midnight that the family as aroused by the barking of the dogs. Mr. annold succeeded in quieting them, but lortly after 2 o'clock Harvey was awakened on a sound sleep. He heard a noise, and moment later could distinguish the form a man in his room. The fellow walked ward the closet at the bedside, and Harvey, apposing it was his brother walking in his eep, said: "Chalk, is that you?" He got o response until he took hold of the fellow's m and repeated his inquiry, and the burglar plied: "Yes.

The figure then retreated toward the door, and Harvey, all unconscious that his room."

suits. What were they to do, since they must live? And not being fools or asses, they did what others did, and traded. And can you

UNCOVERING OF THE TEMPLE LI blame them if, their brains having been quick-BRARY THIS YEAR'S GREATEST WORK. ened and whetted by centuries of trouble and opposition, they pursued their vocations more Success of the University of Pennsylvania Exeagerly and energetically than others, and were pedition-Tablets Now Recovered Will Probably Enable the World to Form an hero, in ordinary life, than any other human

Adequate Idea of Life in Babylonia. LONDON, Aug. 18.-Three years ago the remarkable discoveries made by the Pennsylvania University expedition at Nippur carried back the history of the Babylonian civilization to a period more than 7,000 years before Christ. Nippur had then been identified with Calneh, one of the four cities mentioned in Genesis, X., 10, as the beginning of the Kingdom of Nimrod. Prof. Hilprecht, the scientific director of the expedition, has fust returned to Constantinople, and in an interview with the correspondent of the Daily News has described some of the principal results of this year's work in the ancient city.

First and most important is the discovery of the library of the great temple at Nippur. As far back as eleven years ago, when Dr. Peters I New York was at the head of the expedition Prof. Hilprecht pointed out that the remains of this library would be found at the very place where the discovery has taken place this year. In the course of three months no less than 17,200 tablets covered with cuneiform writing have been discovered.

These tablets are of a different acter from those first discovered, which were mainly private business contracts, conveyances, letters and the like. The latest discoveries bear more resemblance the contents of an ordinary library. The tablets are historical, philological and the morals of a race. Remember, Jews are but literary. They treat of mythology, of grammon, and there is no doubt that the long cenmatics. There is reason to believe that they clared that they were worse off than any people | gradually driven off some of their best charac- will for the first time enable the world to form n the whole world. Prof. Mendelstamm went teristics. But say, would it have been other- an adequate idea of life in Babylonia, such as only could be possible by the discovery of a national library, recording the national war, all along, and the long misery has had its progress in literature, science and thought generally. No document is found in this collection of a later date than 2280 B. C. As this date marks the invasion of the Elamites, the fact adds confirmatory evidence that the library was destroyed during this invasion

Prof. Hilprecht estimates that at their present rate of working five more years will be necessary to excavate and examine the contents of the library. He thinks it probable that the unexplored part will yield 150,000 tablets. As the library was one of great renown, the chief glory of the temple in early Babylonia, the chief college for instruction in law and religion, which straining eyes and hope renewed toward this as in all early systems were inextricably bound together, and, indeed, in all studies judged worthy of attention, it is evident that no examia chance of a life of hard work, but work which in fact, hardly too much to say that if the unexplored parts should prove as rich in results as that already found, there will be no example in the world's history, not even in Egypt, of so complete a recovery of the records of an ancient civilization.

The American expedition had to suser nd its investigation of the great library temporarily in order to continue its systematic work at the temple, and to complete the examination of the south and eastern lines of the walls of fortifleation of ancient Nippur. These walls show clearly the different epochs in which they were constructed. There are, first, portions of which These are followed by the works of Sargon (3800 B. C.) and of Naram-Sin, his son; then about thousand years later are the fortifications of Kings, belonging to the comparatively modern period of from 1700 to 1100 B. C. The numerous | tic weapons found along the whole line of fortification, especially in the lower strata, were welcome material for determining the methods employed by besieging armies in the earlies

periods of Babylonian history. In the course of the present excavations a palace belonging to the Pre-Sargonic period was uncovered beneath an accumulation of seventy feet of rubbish on the southwestern side of the Shatt-en-Nil, dividing Nippur in two parts. Prof. Hilprecht himself, having never been doubtful as to the actual site of the temple library at Nippur since his first visit to Babylonia in 1889, considers the discovery of this large building with 600 feet frontage. which will probably turn out to be the palace of the early priest-kings of Nippur, as the most important result of this year's campaign tion as to their motives. It is purely a philan- Already the few rooms excavated have given valuable results in the shape of Pre-Sargon tablets, of seal cylinders of the earliest type and clay figurines of early date and great interest. The palace was very extensive and at least two stories high. At a later period it had been used as a chief quarry for furnishing materials for public and private buildings in Nippur. From the indications which have been met with, both in the palace itself and in the materials which have been taken from it for building purposes, Prof. Hilprecht anticipates that statues will probably be found of a character similar to those which the French ex-

pedition has discovered at Tello. Other discoveries made by the Philadelphian expedition are of value. The large building discovered at the beginning of the first campaign, a comparatively well-preserved structure, with a remarkable colounade, has now been excavated completely, and it proves to be a thousand years later than the Ray, Dr. Peters. the first director of the expedition, judged it to be. It is a work of the Persian or Parthian period. The later cruciform structure of the temple, which aroused considerable interest because of its form and magnitude, appears by this year's exploration to have nothing to do with the temple proper, but to be a strong fortification constructed some time during the last two centuries preceding our era, and of considerable importance even at the times of the first Roman Emperors, when the temple of Bel was in ruins, having ceased to be a sanc-

tuary. A tomb uncovered in the course of this year's excavations belongs to quite a late periodprobably between the commencement of our era and 50 A. D.. It was found below the floor of a chamber in the fortress, and within it were discovered various objects of interest, a gold ring, a chain of gold and rosettes, two square plates of gold, and two heavy gold buckles, with lion's heads set with precious stones, for holding up the toga, or whatever was the dress corresponding to it. A large number of Hebrew and Mandman vases, of seal cylinders, and of objects of art were discovered. among which may be noted two large stone objects once belonging to the temple outfit of Bel, a well-preserved sacrificial table with a new inscription of King Naram-Sin, and a huge black vase dedicated by Judea of Lagash, that

is Tello, to the temple of Nippur. The French expedition has likewise done valuable work during the months of March and April of the present year. Like the Americans. they have suspended work during the hot Their special exploration was carweather. ried on by M. de Sarzec at Tello, on the southeastern side of the great canal connecting the Tigris with the Euphrates, known as Shatt-ei-Hai, or River of Life. The chief finds of this year's work are about ten thousand inscribed tablets, the precise character of which is still unknown. Judging from the contents of similar finds made in previous years at Tello, they

relate probably to sacrifices in the temple. A third expedition, of German origin, has been at work in Babylonia since the spring of 1899 It is under the control of the well-known architect. Dr. Koldency of the Berlin Museum. So far its results have been chiefly in the line of topography. The little temple of Nin-makh has been discovered and the palace of Nebuchadnezzar has been explored. But with the exception of the discovery of a well-preserved Hittite monument, which, however, up to the present can read, and of a few fragmentary inscribed stones, nothing of importance in the line of inscription has been un-

earthed. Beyond doubt the greatest success of the year is that accomplished by the American expedition. The importance of the discovery of the pre-Sargonic palace and of the library of so famous a temple at that of Nippur was at

once recognized. The systematic and thorough examination which it is hoped will be made next year promises to give a full and detailed picture of life in what the author of the Book of Genesis regarded as one of the oldest cities in the world, and one whose origin, even in his time, was attributed to the famous hunter whose name had become mythical. The results of the exploration will probably show that Nippur was as important in the fifth millennium before Christ as it was in the third, that it anticipated the civilization and the period when Babylon took the lead by at least two thousand years, and that at this early period the human race in Babylonia had acquired arts and knowledge

which hitherto have only been attributed to a

"In conclusion," says the writer in the Daily

much later period.

News, "it should be noted that this American expedition is one of the many valuable results which are due to the magnificent generosity of American citizens. The Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, formerly Dr.W. Pepper, and now Dr. C. C. Harrison, assisted by a number of Philadelphia gentlemen, prominent among whom are two bankers, Mr. E. W. Clark and Mr. C. H. Clark, the first named being the chairman of the Committee of Babylonian Exploration, deserve credit for their devotion to this purely scientific cause. From the commencement of the explorations, some ten or twelve years ago, they have been prominently connected with it. They and their committee have spared neither their exertions nor their purses to make the expedition a success. The funds for the latest expedition, so successfully carried out, were raised by the two Messrs. Clark. During the first years, when the results were less satisfactory than might have been hoped, they persevered, and now have the satisfaction of having achieved one of the greatest successes in exploration ever accomplished. They have been fortunate in their choice of men. The work of Dr. Peters is sufficiently well known by his own description. With him were associated Prof. Hilprecht and Dr.

Haynes. "The work and perseverance of Dr. Haynes in former campaigns, and at times under very trying circumstances, have been fully acknowledged by Prof. Hilprecht in his great work, 'The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania.' He has also been during the present campaign under the management of Prof. Hilprecht, the scientific soul of the whole undertaking. The other members of the staff are both architects, Mr. Fisher (from the University of Pennsylvania) and Geers (an Englishman from Southampton). To those who know the difficulties of exploration in the country where once Layard encountered and overcame them, it is, indeed, remarkable that the American expedition should. with so small a staff, have made so brilliant

DAY OF THE THREE PETERS.

Western Man's Story of How He Won SARATOGA, Sept. 1 .- This is the story a Western man told to a party of racing men here.

He proved it, too, in part, at least, by referring

to a turf guide and a Church almanac. "It was on June 29, 1885, that I got the biggest returns on a small investment of money that it was ever my good luck to get before or since," he said. "I was in Chicago, The town was wide open. Some of the poolrooms had ten-cent combination pools. You could the builders were the pre-Sargonic rulers, pick out three horses on the blackboard to win for a dime, and get a little ticket with a number on for your combination. The house took out a 10 per cent. commission and the re-Ur-Gur, to be followed by the later Cassite | mainder of the entire pool was divided among the holders of tickets on the winning combina-

> "Well, that 20th day of June 1 had just a 10-cent piece in my pocket when I left the house in the morning and I hugged it all the morning closer than a thistle waiting for the combination pools to open up for business. My landlady, who was a very good Catholic, had just returned from early mass as I finished my morning coffee and she told me that on the Church calendar it was St. Peter's Day. In ancing over the morning paper I ran across item also mentioning St. Peter's Day, and ther also mentioning St. Feter's Day, and ster in the morning a crowd of people coming ut from a church which I was passing by gain called my attention to the festival. About o'clock I strolled into Riley's big poolroom in the corner of Clark street and the alley and egan to study the horses on the combination. board. Among the entries in three of the five Eastern races which were chalked up i r the day's game were three names that instantly commanded my attention. These horses Sir Peter, Peter L., and Biue Peter. These horses for the license to win any one of the y calculations I could not help with the fact of its being St. Peter

> at to nothing to lose. So I got a ticket of eithree.
>
> "Then the telegraph instrument began to the first Peter digone through all right, as of course he did, elt an amazing amount of confidence. When e board marker had footed up the total of the tickets and deducted the 10 per cent, minission, he marked up on the blackboard e total sum in the day's pool, which amounted actly to \$437.50. Now I held the only ticket the three Peters, and was of course entitled the entire roll if only the two other name-kes of the good saint should do as well as e first.

to the entire roll if only the two other namesakes of the good saint should do as well as the first.

"I was quite calm, when in the course of half an hour the operator again announced that they were off, and really took it as quite a matter of course that Peter 1. should lead his field home, as he did, winning very easily and never for a single moment giving me any anxiety as to how he would celebrate the anniversary. After that I wouldn't have sold my ticket for a dollar less than the sum it called for, with Blue Peter, the rankest kind of an outsider, yet to be heard from.

"When the odds were posted for the race in which the last of the Peters was to do his act there was a prohibitive favorite against him at something like 1—2 on, which made Blue Peter's chances look very much like 30 cents, and I will confess to just a momentary weakening during which I might have been open to negotiations. There were all sorts of odds offered against Blue Peter's chances in the various poolrooms, but none of them held a candle to the odds that I had on him with my ticket. A hundred to 1 is pretty good odds, and everybody who follows the horses remembers when Covington Kentucky won his race at New Orleans a year ago last winter with 20 to 1 posted against his chances, but those figures seem small compared to the odds I had against Blue Peter with over \$437 to win against 10 cents. You may imagine that when the instrument began to click and the operator started in to give a description of that race 4-felt a much more vivid interest in the proceedings than if I had bet \$10,000 on an even-money favorite who coulen't possibly lose unless he dropped dead. Did Blue Peter win? Yes, and when the official "all right" came in over the wire a few minutes afterward there was only one man in line in front of the combination cashier's desk and he walked away with just \$437.50. I was the man."

desk and he walked away with just \$437.50.

I was the man."

It is not to be wondered at that the group of horsemen doubted this story. Then the of horsemen doubted this story. Then the narrator product a turf guide and the almana of the winning of the pool and the amount of money in it there was no proof except the horse-

money in it here was no proof except the horse-man's word, of course.

"It's the most remarkable performance on record," said one of the party, "not even ex-cepting that mile of Voter's."

"It is one of the inexplicable mysteries of the turf," replied the man who had told the

Cleveland's Polygiot Negro Laundress.

From the Cleveland Leader. The young housewife of an East End flat received a decided surprise the other day, when, in answering some questions, the cofored woman who goes to the flat once a week to perform the

duties of laundress, said, "Oui, madame." "What, can you speak French?" she asked. "Oh, yes," said the laundress, "Sprechen Sie deutsch?" asked the lady with

the remnants of her school German. "Oh, yes, and Spanish and Italian," said the laundress. It was another illustration of what a little world it is, after all. The father of the laundress had been a native of the Bermudas, who had been taken from there to London and educated by an English tourist, who took a fancy to him as a little fellow. From London the Bermudian had gone to New Orleans to make his home, and married a slave girl whose freedom he bought, the laundress being their daughter. Her father had taught her, when she was a baby, a little of French, German, Spanish and Italian, and she had remembered it. After the washing was done she entertained the mistress of the flat by singing quaint little French and Spanish songs, accompanying herself on the piano. With all her other accomplishments her employer says she is a good laundress, which, pernaps, shows the relative value of accomplishments in making a living. a little world it is, after all. The father of the

PERSEVERANCE IN KANSAS. Little Murphy's Desire to See a Lynching

Gratified After a Set-Back. "The ingenuity of these Eastern barkeeps amazin'," said Col. Martin Haley of the Cherokee Strip, now on his annual vacation to Greater New York, as he dallied with a Mamie Taylor, "The last time I was here I bucked up agin Martinetti cocktails, rickeys and Tom Collinses When I got home and told the boys about how I'd been tacklin' fancy mixed drinks, they was most surprised, their idee of a mixed drink bein' red ink and extract of ginger in equal parts.

"How's politics my way? Well, in Kansas, ever since Jerry Simpson become a shirt-waist man sentiment has been changin'. They're a perseverin' lot out there. They persevered mselves into Populism and now they're perseverin' themselves out again. It's a great trait of the country, perseverin' is. at this same Funston, who swum one of them Filipino rivers. Where the divil did he learn to swim, except in his mother's cistern? There's nothin' in Kansas big enough to get wet in except a little corner of the Missouri River, and you can walk on that, it's so thick. Down my way we have the Verdigris River, which an able-bodied steer can jump over, Crick, where you might raise onions, Vinegar Crick, which contains about as much vinegar as water, and Possum Crick, which a bunch of in population. For centuries the most a cattle once drunk dry without gettin' half enough. Yes, sir, it must have been a cistern that he learned to swim in. And that's just like them Kansas boys. They're all perse-

verin."

"I mind a little feller, some years ago, be the name of Murphy, who had his papa's curiosity and his mamma's caution. He was perseverin. This little feller read in the papers about the Frank Bonham lynching up in Montgomery county and he got highly interested.

"Papa,' says he, 'what does a man have to do to get lynched?"

"Somethin' awful,' says his papa. 'like murder or horse stealin'.

murder or horse stealin'.

"I'd like to see a lynchin', says little Murphy.

"Small chance of that, says his papa. We're a law abidin' bunch of citizens and our only use for a jall is to store tanked-up cowboys.

Small chance of your ever seein' a lynchin',

But the little Murphy done some thinkin'. de wanted to take in a lynchin' and if perse-erin' could help him any you can bet he'd

There was a feller down our way be the name of Nigger Steve. He made his livin' by bustin' broncos wholesale, and he could ride anything that wore hair. It was a picture to see him on a little divil of a calico lexas pony holdin' the lines stiff with one hand and eatin' peanuts with the other, while he spurred like a cyclone with both feet. That peanut business used to make ugly broncos so ashamed of themselves that they'd reform their evil ways right there and never buck again. Of course a man who could ride like that was generally respected, white or black. But it was most unfortunate that on two different occasions when Steve had p'inted out and extolled the fine traits and beauties of a pony that pony shortly afterward disappeared. The boys wasn't of a suspicious nature and laid it to coincidence, but they kept their eyes peeled. here was a feller down our way be the na

peared. The boys wasn't of a suspicious nature and laid it to coincidence, but they kept their eyes peeled.

"Now little Murphy had heard Steve shootin' off his mouth most enthus lastic over a buckskin mare belongin' to Tod Hunter, whose fence run right along the other side of the trail from Murphy's ranch. So what does this lad do but tell Steve some wonderful things about that pony that Steve had never noticed for obvious reagns. When he had that coon's mouth waterin', so to speak, little Murphy let drop be accident that the padlock staple on Hunter's bara door was that rusty that a man might pull it out with his fingers. He also p'inted out that the folks around was so honest that he kept his own new saddle which his papa had give him for Christmas in the wagon shed, scornin' to place it under lock and key.

"It happened a few nights later that Hunter's buckskin pony was stole and that little Murphy's saddle couldn't be found. Be a most fortunate circumstance little Murphy happened to be settin' be the winder of his room, not bein' able to sleep for the toothache. Of course, like an honest lad he give the alarm and told how he see a man ridn't he buckskin at a rattlin' clip toward the south. The boys at Hunter's ranch after the thief so fast that they never noticed for two or three mile: that little Murphy was with the party, ridin' his pony bareback. He begged so hard that they let him come along and about midnight the lad p'ints down the trail and yells: 'There he goes.' for two or three mile, that the standard with the party, ridin' his pony bareback. He begged so hard that they let him come along and about midnight the lad pints down the trail and yells; There he goes.

"The posse puts off and so does the thief until a covey of bullets, singin' around his head like blackbirds, reminds him that he forgot somethin' and he turns back.

"The Nigger Stave, says little Murphy.

"It's Nigger Steve, 'says little Murphy.
"'How the thunder do you know?' asks his

papa
"I can see it's him," says little Murphy,
stammerin' Bein' as how a cat with a telescope couldn't have distinguished complexions
at that distance on that night and also as how
it was sure enough the yeller coon that rode
up and surrendered, the boys was struck silly
at the most remarkable eyesight of the lad, up and surrendered, the boys was struck silly at the most remarkable eyesight of the lad.

"They got a lariat around Steve's neck, tied his hands behind him with buckskin saddle thongs and rode him along till they could find a proper sized cottonwood. Then they gave him a chance to say his prayers, but Steve didn't know any, so he made a statement instead and told how he was tempted by what little Murphy had said. Then old man Murphy remembered that the lad had only lately got in the way of leaving his saddle in the wagon.

little Murphy had said. Then old man Murphy remembered that the lad had only lately got in the way of leaving his saidle in the wayonshed and that he'd got licked twice for doin' it. Tod Hunter declared that the wonderful pints about the buckskin mare as told by little Murphy to Steve was mostly lies and the boys begun to smell more niegers than Steve. "Old man Murphy got a good grip on his quirt. 'You little ornery glass-eyed crossbreed,' he says to his lad-which wasn't entirely complimentary to the lad's parents-answer me right, or I'll cut the hide off you. Didn't you put Nigger Steve up to this?"

"Young Murphy begun to whine like a coyote and said he didn't mean no harm, he only wanted to see a lynchin'. Steve didn't seem to just appreciate that pint, but the boys did. They tied the lad to the cottonwood and his papa handled the quirt most beautiful, which was a point little Murphy didn't seem to just appreciate. Then the gang went hone, and Steve, instead of bein' lynched only got five years in Fort Smith.

"But do you think that satisfied little Murphy? Not a bit of it. As I told you, he was perseverin' and wanted very bad to see a lynchin'. Well, he seen one, but it wasn't until he got to be too big to be called little Murphy. He shot a feller in the back and the only part of the subsequent ceremonies he didn't see was the cuttin' down of the corpse."

was the cuttin' down of the corpse,

noxious and poisonous rum into an agreeable and health-giving tonic that no family should fail to keep in stock. The average quantity put away for a year's consumption is a full gallon for every member of the family, and if some of the household are too young to partake of the beverage there are always enough ailing ones to use up the surplus, so that none is permitted to go to waste.

There are other varieties of the cherry family that give fruit suitable to mix with rum in forming the great family cordial, but the unripe and bitter product of the black cherry tree is most sought, because when the fruit has been in the liquid long enough to get ripe and grow soft to the touch the rum can be drawn off for medicinal or other purposes, and the jug filled up again with fresh rum, thus enabling the compounder of the favorite fluid to get his two bites at a cherry and still have some left in case of sudden illness.

In addition to employing cherry rum in illness it is also used to ward off threatened attacks, and no family will send for a doctor until the last dose has been drawn from the black ing that reposes on a high shelf in a dark closet, where the children cannot make furtive explorations. Root and herb doctors who employ cherry rum in their practice are of the opinion that the first drawing, which is made from the green fruit, affords the quickest and surest relief from the excessive heat that frequently comes on in the fall, while the second draught, made as soon as the first one is used up, will kill the worst cold that ever invaded Maine. In cases of stress and emergency the jug can be filled as many times as needful for the promotion of the family health, though it is considered not in good form to refill the jug more than six times in the course of a year, most persons preferring to get new jugs at the start, because when the fruit has been wet up with rum more than a half a dozen times the cherry flavor, which is so much prized, disappears and nobody who did not see the fluid poured from the jug would

As to Lots, Plots or Farms. Readers of The Sun always know when a tood thing is presented. Let them know what you have to offer by using the adversing

GERMAN ON AMERICA.

HE THOUGHT US UNFRIENDLY

FIRST, BUT LIKES US NOW, He Likes Our Physical Exercise and Cleanit. ness-Reward of an Inventor, and Why It Comes-He Gives a Warning to Germany

From the Philadelphia Record. Since it is always profitable "to see ouris others see us," it is interesting to r condensation of a review, translated prominent German paper, of certain pu observations and deductions by a prom German, Mr. A. Van Gulpen, founded upor his experiences and travels in the United S Mr. Van Gulpen was one of the most prodelegates from Germany to the Internation Commercial Congress, held in Pl. last fail under the auspices of the Phil Commercial Museums. Some of the dedunade are deserving of close attention. travelled from Philadelphia to California from the North to the South. The requoting the author says:

"That which really astonishes the European in North America is the method of work the energy expended upon it. I non ufounded the rapid growth of all industries are of agriculture and in connection with the extension of the cities and the incr getic and able people of all nations emigrate to the land of freedom, while the less one remained at home and doubtless the ming of that element in the different races favorable influence upon the population. 1. many of those who left the older countrie moral, pecuniary or political reasons assiin bettering the race in America, where more existed for many millions and where the plus of energy which in Europe was a detringer pecame an advantage.

"In America much more stress is laid upon physical exercise than in Germany. In Co many no one has a conception of the pos and enthusiasm with which all forms of sp are carried on in America. The writer that learned this fact when by chance he attended a football match between the students of lier: ley and Stamford. Thousands of people derated with the colors of the contending par occupied the enormous stands built confor the purpose, and displayed an interest an an enthusiasm which to foreigners approved incomprehensible. With yells and cheplayers were received and encouraged. the arena, however, it was no play was a combat for the honor of victory, who even the endangering of life was not should and, indeed, a surgeon's aid was often to In earliest youth one begins in America strengthen the body in a way which, if in d in Germany, would, for both, be an excellent preliminary sch ary service.

body, be an excellent preliminary schooling military service.

"Alongside of the different sports instruct is cared for in the most generous may through elementary schools, high schools free public libraries with heautiful rearrooms. The writer saw at Columbia Colin New York, near the instruction and sthalls, a well-equipped gymnasium and a sedid, clear, inviting swimming pool. All all, the American pays more attention to cleanliness of the body than does the Gery The numerous free baths and washing bain the hotels give rise to the inference similar arrangements and corresponding of them exist in private houses. In the road trains numerous towels with some always at hand. German railway man ment could learn much in America. Ever German express trains there is not that a had for money and kind words in the wa cleanliness which in America is every we customary and grafis.

"Besides this custom which redounds to common good is the fact that the great express trains to the readounds to common good is the fact that the great expressions."

had for money which in America is cleanliness which in America is customary and gratis.

"Besides this custom which redounds to the common good is the fact that the great extension of the United States gives room for productive growth. Many talents are crippled in Germany in pots, too small because in pots, too small because the growth of the common of the common

common good is the fact that the great extent of the United States gives room for productive growth. Many talents are oripped in Germany like plants in pots, too small because there isn't room for the development of nil. Everywhere in the United States one finds the same scale of work and the same manner of living. Wherever one goes, let it be New York, San Francisco, Chicago or St. Louis, one cuts, drinks and lives exactly the same way. Shord some one invent something practical in a short time he is a rich man, for his invention finds acceptance at once throughout the entire country, which is seventeen times as large as Germany. In Germany, and many inventors before they achieve success become old and poor.

"The location on the oceans, the great waterways in the interior of the country, the cheap freight rates and the extraordinarily developed net of street railways aid the striving to rise and assist the healthy development of the small sum of five cents. The many centuries' experience of Europe and enormous, cheap stretches of land are at the disposal of the Americans in laying out their parks and effices, All these advantages give the clitics from the beginning a capability for quick extension and a suitability for all kinds of industries hitherto undreamed of the different strata of the different strata of

the people with one another is different and more natural than in the old States of Europe where caste rules more or less. "Formerly the writer thought the Americans where caste rules more or less.

"Formerly the writer thought the Americanther unfriendly, but he no longer think Their manners and their ways are only different and the stranger must accustom himse them before he is in a position to give important them to be a stranger must accustom himse them before he is in a position to give important them to be a stranger of the position of the individual are flourishing of the people than the term social arrangement under which one approximate another only with caution. From this unstrained association only the Money holds himself aloof. In the cage of the season than the former of the season of the

in the cities, is mostly very simple, of wooden house, and the cities in which the dustries are concentrated, like Chicago Louis and others, deserve to be characte

was the cuttin down of the corpse,"

MAINE CHERRY RUM.

A Remarkable Tonic Easily Made and Expected to Cure Most Iils.

East Bucksport, Me., Sept. 1.—Early September is the time when the farmers who have rheumatism or dyspepsia, or any kind of allment that causes them pain or worry, go out to the hard wood forests and gather black cherries for the purpose of laying in a good supply of cherry rum. The curative powers of half-ripe black cherries when put into a liberal quantity of flery New England rum are almost miraculous, if one can credit the tales that are told.

According to the formula that is followed in Maine a quart of green cherries, mostly made up of stones or seeds, will convert a gallon of noxious and poisonous rum into an agreeable and health-giving tonic that no family should fail to keep in stock. The average quantity put away for a year's consumption is a full gallon for every member of the family, and if some of the household are to oyoung to partale ones to use up the surplus, so that none is permitted to go to waste.

There are other varieties of the cherry family that give fruit suitable to mix with rumin forming the great family cordial, but the unripe and bitter product of the black cherry tending the layers of the lake the unripe and bitter product of the back cherry tending the layers of the black cherry tending the product of the black cherry tending the great family cordial, but the unripe and bitter product of the black cherry tending the layers of the black cherry tending the great family cordial, but the unripe and bitter product of the black cherry tending the layers of the family and the cutes in which is a mests of samets of server the work and the work daily wage is very favorable. Was are easies of like are comparatively cheaper. The such samets of like are comparatively cheaper. The such samets of su plifted best by the recklessness with vattacked the old gentleman, the and the loy which they have experience easily secured victory. Germ look about in time for other greenie for her industries as a substitute for of the market in North America, seek to cultivate a market in the coufor export to North America, for is on the point of dving out. For it the Americans cannot do without and Germany cannot do without.

Camp Callers in Rural Pennsylvania.

From the Phi'adelphia Times. OIL CITY, Aug. 17 .- A party of young men from this city in camp opposite Lagis Lock have had enough excitement to discourse. almost any one. Lying on a thin bed of they were awakened during the night hy thing moving around inside the ten investigation showed that a mount snake was sharing their sleeting a than a thorough scare to the occ Their tent was fitted with a which was left open to secur Last night when they returned to man ahead opened the flap a yell and fell down in a f absence a wildcat had clir beneath which the tent has had found its way into the a gun at the other end of the car secured this and returned, but t de and they c